

L'ANSE SENTINEL.

SYLVESTER KINNEY.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS \$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELLIS, in a long letter defining his political position, announces that he will not be the People's party candidate for governor. He says he is a lawyer, and as the farmers don't like lawyers on general principles it would be inadvisable for him to accept the nomination.

THE public debt statement shows that the interest and non-interest bearing debt decreased \$838,855.50 during the month of July. Cash in the treasury, \$783,978,281.81. Government receipts last month amounted to \$31,571,250, against \$31,300,344 in July, 1891, and expenditures were \$37,249,407, against \$39,798,911 in July a year ago.

As a result of the decision of the supreme court knocking out the gerrymander of 1881, Governor Winans has called an extra session of the legislature to make a new apportionment. The session commenced yesterday at noon, and is not likely to last long, as both parties will agree upon a bill in order to secure its passage and give it immediate effect.

THE People's party convention at Jackson adopted the platform of the Omaha convention, denounced both the old parties and put in nomination the following state ticket: Governor, John W. Ewing, Grand Lodge; lieutenant-governor, Dr. George N. Sherman, Detroit; secretary of state, Frank M. Vandercreek, editor of the St. Louis (Mich.) Independent; treasurer, Joseph W. Welton of Kent county; auditor-general, Clinton Peck of Lapeer; attorney-general, A. A. Ellis Ionia.

It seems to be the general opinion now that Mayor Anthony, of Negaunee, will get the Democratic nomination for congressman from this district. Mr. Anthony, although undoubtedly a competent man, is little known in public affairs and not by any means the strongest man the Democrats could put up. It sometimes happens that comparatively unknown men poll more votes than those who are generally considered very popular. "Can't most always sometimes tell" what will happen at election time.

THE Wisconsin gerrymander having been knocked out by the supreme court of that state, and the legislature, in special session, having passed another apportionment bill equally bad, the Republicans of the state have instituted proceedings to have this last apportionment set aside. The action is brought on the same general principles as that followed in the suit, save that the bill does not allege irregularities as far as the following of country lines is concerned in making up the districts.

The four Chinese recently arrested at Detroit on the charge of being unlawfully in this country were tried, convicted and sentenced by Commissioner Graves to serve 60 days in the house of correction, at the end of which time they will be sent back to China at the Government's expense. A writ of habeas corpus sworn out for the purpose of testing the validity of the action was quashed by Judge Swan of the United States district court, who refused to interfere with the ruling of the commissioner. Judge Swan declared that the commissioner simply acted upon the authority with which he is vested to enforce the law. Attorney Paul of Chicago, counsel for the Celestials, announces that he will appeal to the United States supreme court.

THE Railway Register calls attention to a newly-patented process for the manufacture of steel and iron for which it claims wonderful results. "The old process of steel making, except in the case of the Carnegie company and the Illinois Steel company employs first," the Register says, "a furnace which makes pig iron, then a cupola which melts the pig iron, and, lastly, a converter in which the steel is produced. By the improved method only one furnace is used. Into this the ore is put, and it matters not how much phosphorus, sulphur or other impurities it contains. The blast melts the ore to liquid form, the objectionable elements are eliminated and the residue is then drawn off into ingots. The cheapest ores can be by a direct process be converted into steel at a total expense of less than half what the Bessemer process costs."

Canada's Scheme.

A Toronto special says: A local paper writes an account of a scheme to build a canal from Lake Huron to Lake Erie, and says that the project is being pushed by a group of men who are interested in the project.

of discrimination in the matters of tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie canal. It says that prominent engineers are now at work on a proposal to construct a canal or river from Georgian bay to Toronto by which United States ports will be made inland cities, while Canada will control the inland waterways. The plans embrace the boring of a tunnel from some point on Humbert river, just west of Toronto, out into deep water in Georgian Bay, which, it is calculated, will so lower the water in Lakes Huron and Erie as to drain the Detroit River and make it impossible for boats to land at Duluth and other United States lake ports.

The Legislature Valid.

The people who are raising the useless question of the validity of the acts of a special session of a legislature elected under an invalid reapportionment will be interested to know that a similar question was decided by the supreme court of Wisconsin in the gerrymander case. Chief Justice Lyon said:

"The decision herein does not impeach the validity of acts otherwise valid of a legislature elected under an invalid legislative apportionment statute. Neither is the jurisdiction of the court affected, or the exercise thereof embarrassed, by the fact that this decision leaves or may leave the state without a valid legislative apportionment law, and hence without any law for the election of another legislature. The governor may convene the present legislature, if he deems it his duty so to do and when so convened there can be no doubt of its power to enact a valid legislative apportionment law."

That is common sense and good law and it is as applicable in Michigan as in Wisconsin, the conditions being almost exactly similar.—Detroit Tribune.

Too Radical.

The president has voted the bill transferring land contests to the court of claims, and gives his reasons therefor as follows:

"The work of the land office within the last three years has been so efficient and so friendly to the bona fide settler that the large accumulation of cases there has been swept away and the office, as I am informed by the secretary of the interior, is now engaged upon current business. It seems to me that a transfer in whole or in part of this business to the courts—some of whose dockets are already loaded with cases—cannot tend to expedition; while it is very manifest that by reason of the greater formality in the taking and presentation of evidence which would be required in court and of the long distances which settlers would have to travel in order to attend court the cost in such cases would be enormously increased. It is proposed by this bill to give what is called concurrent jurisdiction to the district courts of the United States and to the court of claims to hear and determine all claims for land patents under any law or grant of the United States, whether concurrent with each other and the land office is not clear."

The president thinks such legislation would harass the homesteader and the preceptor and therefore is not advisable. He concludes thus: "I am quite inclined to believe that if provisions were made, as in section 1,032 of the Revised Statutes relating to claims in other departments, for the transfer to a proper court, under proper regulations, of certain contest cases involving questions affecting large classes of claims, it would be a relief to the land office and would tend to a more speedy adjustment of land titles in such cases, a result which would be in the interest of all our people. Nothing is more disadvantageous to a community, its progress and peace, than unsettled land titles. This bill, however, as I have said, is so radical and seems to me to be in definite in its provisions that I cannot give it my approval."

A Time of Declining Profits.

An easy money market and large holdings by the banks in excess of legal requirements, have been steady features in financial reports, since the beginning of the year. Just as in the iron market, a surplus of iron has brought low values, with the prediction, in some quarters, that a permanently low level has been struck, so the financial situation is demonstrating that there is a well-marked tendency toward diminishing returns upon invested capital. Decreased bank dividends and sales of securities at lower prices than in years—unmistakable evidences of this tendency—fail to excite comment, as they once would. The accumulation of capital in banks—capital which is unprofitable to the banks because the demand for loans is light—is said to be due to the increased difficulty of obtaining new fields for safe and profitable investment.

There is a pause in town development, both South and West. The iron trade has made unmistakable proclamation that there is a limit to its ability to bear the burden of production the Southern town lot schemes have laid upon it. Western mortgages are a shrinking asset that mean to the holder continually diminished income. The People's party orators, who have dwelt on the decline of farm values have steadily overlooked this feature of the case, by the way. Speaking of the effect of accumulations in banks, of unemployed capital, the American Bank-

ing institution is paying interest were thrown upon its own resources, a large percentage of it would enter the field of industrial enterprise. By the policy of paying interest on deposits the banks tend to encourage a most undesirable class of capitalists. The presence of such a class is a drag upon industrial progress, its effects upon the body politic is especially conspicuous in France. We are reminded, every now and then, that the French are the most thrifty race on the globe. This is true; but their thrift looks too much like parsimony to be admirable. The depression of French industrial life is attributed to this very cause. In our own country, the class which is too easily satisfied with a percentage of income on its capital, providing it is not troubled with investing its funds and conducting enterprises, seems to be growing. Striking evidence of this fact has come to our notice through the report of the Banking Department of California. In that state deposits of all banks, not savings, were \$76,633,551. From that date to January 1, 1892, these deposits have declined to \$75,815,922. In the same time, the deposits of the savings banks, stimulated by high interest rates, rose from \$70,077,893 on July 1, 1887, to \$129,882,643 January 1, 1892. Here is a decline of about 2 per cent in commercial deposits—the bulk, of course, non-interest-bearing—contrasted with an increase of 71 per cent, of savings bank deposits. The tendency thus revealed is serious, although fall of interest which must follow the increase of unavailable deposits must, in some measure, counteract the evil.

As the banks reduce the rate of interest on these accumulations, there will be another rush into industrial investments—indeed, the ease with which good industrial securities have been placed of late is a precursor of the movement. And then, in time we may have in other lines of manufacture the condition that the town-lot business has brought upon the iron trade—overproduction, stagnation, low profits, low wages.—Iron Trade Review.

PORTAGE ENTRY.

Mr. Ed. Nara spent Sunday in Hancock.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hyde spent the first of the week in Houghton.
Mrs. P. G. Baumgartner visited friends in Hancock from Saturday until Monday.
Mr. J. H. Jacobs, of Marquette, spent a portion of last week here. He was accompanied by his daughter.
Mrs. Mergan and Mrs. Coombs of Republic arrived here Monday evening to attend the funeral of their grand child, Baby Mergan.

Several of our townspeople attended the social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson at Chassell, last week, and all report having a good time.

Rev. Mr. Van Anken called here recently and preached in the school house. He held meetings here several times last winter which were productive of much good.

Miss Clyde Baumgartner left Sunday on the City of Duluth for Chicago from which place she will proceed to Winchester, Tenn., where she will attend the normal school during the coming year.

Rev. Father Gerard, of Lake Linden, held divine service at the school house here one morning last week, but so few knew of his coming that the attendance was small. As he intends making more frequent visits here in future we hope to see our people turn out.

DIED:—The four months old girl baby of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mergan died on Monday morning Aug. 1st. The bereaved parents are sorely grieved at the loss of the first-born, but "Jesus has said 'Suffer little children to come unto me,' and they cannot help but feel that she is safe in the arms of Jesus. The little one was buried at Houghton Tuesday morning.

We have a dog poisoner here almost every year but now we have some thing to discount him in meanness. It is the horse poisoner. Recently a valuable dog belonging to Rev. F. G. Brainard was poisoned, and since then an attempt was made to poison a fine horse owned by Dr. Melochie. The doctor was out camping at Lac la Belle, and taking advantage of his absence some miscreant put arsenic into the horse's feed. The condition of the horse was discovered in time to save his life. The inhuman wretch who committed the dastardly act ought to serve the state behind the prison bars.

Some Definitions.

What is my opinion of courage? It is doing right when the world applauds wrong.
What is my opinion of vanity? It is eating dirt with a silver spoon and calling it plum pudding.
What is my opinion of opportunity? It is closing your hand on a dollar while the dollar is there.
What is my opinion of temptation? The man who steps over the banana peel on the pavement, won't slip on it.
What is my opinion of rumor? It is a bird upon whose tail feathers no one can land without being killed.

For Sale.
One house and lot, 75 by 50 feet situated on railroad street. Enquire of or write to.

15-11

JOSEPH DEQUETTE,
Pequignac.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors:

GRATEFUL:—The following is a correct list of poor orders given by me for the month of July 1892:

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| George Bennett boarding Louis Moser. | 10 00 |
| Antoine Lapon supplies. | 3 00 |
| Mrs. Atteoms | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Neelley | 2 00 |
| Charles Benjamin | 4 00 |
| Louis Lapointe | 2 00 |
| Gust Varette | 2 00 |
| Joe Reynolds | 4 00 |
| Mrs. Gerdowska | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Gerdome | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Metoshigizig | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Woshigizig | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Harvly | 2 00 |
| William Poupin | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Maywash | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Lsodores supplies. | 8 00 |
| McMillan & Girard for one day. | 3 00 |
| Virginia Jackson supplies. | 2 00 |
| S. T. Harris & Co. medicine. | 2 00 |
| Total | 78 00 |

E. H. ORMSBY,
Sup't of Poor.

First Publication August 6, 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH.

August 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baraga Co. at L'Anse Mich. on September 15, 1892, viz: Frank Gibson, Id. application No. 415 for the NW 1/4 Sec 24 T 35 N R 35 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit: Joseph J. Chose, Frank Lafrenier, Prosper Lallande and Notomus Bonhomme, all of Baraga Co. Mich.

GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

First Publication July 23.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

COUNTY OF BARAGA.

At a session of the Probate Court, held at the Probate office in the village of L'Anse on the 24th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, present, Edwin L. Mason, Judge of said Court. In the matter of the estate of Garard Boal, late of Baraga in said county, deceased, on reading and filing the petition showing said estate to be insolvent, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Philip Vandenack or some other suitable person.

The court is ordered, that Monday, the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock of said day, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the several heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the village of L'Anse and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the different persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the L'ANSE SENTINEL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A True Copy.) EDWIN L. MASON,
Judge of Probate.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

By virtue of a Final Decree, do hereby sell out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, wherein Dwight McIntyre is plaintiff and Charles F. Giddens is defendant, dated April 20th, 1892, I did on the 24th day of April A. D. 1892, levy upon the place, title and interest of said defendant, in and to the following real estate, situate in the County of Baraga and State of Michigan, to-wit: The NW 1/4 of Sec 10 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 11 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 12 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 13 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 14 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 15 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 16 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 17 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 18 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 19 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 20 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 21 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 22 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 23 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 24 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 25 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 26 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 27 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of Sec 28 of T 35 N R 35 W, and the NW 1/4 of 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